### speech of W. D. Forten.

tracts which we make from this able speech :

e niession of ignorance. To question its bene- at any cost." heial results is to doubt the justice and wisdom Him who has led us from the gloom of sorand walls of oppression into the light of joy

version is due to the great Republican party. principles of the fathers.

The settlement of this question in the interest of freedom is of vital import. Angry disjust laws, setting at defiance his claims to protection. But as the right is now extended to the defects of this system of reconstruction.

whose principles rest on the claims of human-

Our security should inspire us to perform this duty as Christian men. Every true instinct of patriotism urges us to sustain in untain them for what they have done, for what quering Slavery on the battle-field and in civil

we can do much in addition to this—we can aid in directing if necessary the future policy, and to a large extent assist to control the vast nary significance.

God has given the numbers and the power, and I trust we have the intelligence to employ them properly. His mighty hand has shaken are forgetting the odiom of oppression.

King of the universe, and like Him they are best educators, must claim attention.

All classes except ourselves have had the age no more. free use of the ballot. Are they all educated, and profits, pelf, and fraud contribute largely vile betrayer of an injured people.

We come as a reserve guard, and may, through our educated votes, retrieve the lost morals of politics and elevate them to a purer standard. For this we must demand honest, well qualified men to direct the Ship of Statecourt their favor and beg for their votes-politicians who yesterday were concocting schemes claim our votes by simply asserting his belief only a chaster in American progression.

true republic has folded this late issue and ington. languishing for this day's bread-yesterday's their deep and ineradicable prejudice against y's page. Now we are cannot suffice. We want education; and the the negro. Many of them came to the constately school-houses and colleges which we vention from their distant homes for no other aid in sustaining with our taxes must be open purpose than to put down their professional to our children thirsting for knowledge, who are now compelled to travel miles to school, passing on their fatiguing journey school-house after school-house in the very wards in which task. They began the work early in the sesdience to the cruel prejudice against color.

votes must be polled. For men who will re- order. If a man obtained the floor who was tive and respectable employment, we must vote. tion those who fraternized with colored physipathway; and our combined voters, numbering shouts and hisses. Esculapius is mythologisuch men as will decide these questions sounti- serpent, and the majority of the convention republican in every feature.

Christianity. The Republican party may not not answer the purpose, when it would be con- of iron. He thinks it will stand half a pound furl its banner, it cannot sheathe its sword, venient to have something like argument to of steam to the square inch. W. D. Forten, Esq., at Corry, Pa., on the 26th and in my correspondence with the Hon. ties, might yet do good service in the medical upon his engine, getting his ideas mainly from ult. is noticeable both on account of its sensi- Charles Sumner—the noblest of all the noble profession. As they are second-hand goods, examining the city steam fire-engines. ble suggestions and its spirit of sympathy. We regret that want of space prevents us from re
statesmen of which our country can proudly boast—he informs me that such a bill as will strike down this "relic of former days" has the noticeable both on account of its sensitive machine and pretty well worn, they can be had cheap.

The tools employed in the construction of the boast—he informs me that such a bill as will strike down this "relic of former days" has the noticeable both on account of its sensitive machine are as great a curiosity as the engine strike down this "relic of former days" has the noticeable both on account of its sensitive machine are as great a curiosity as the engine strike down this "relic of former days" has the noticeable boast—he informs me that such a bill as will strike down this "relic of former days" has the noticeable boast—he informs me that such a bill as will strike down this "relic of former days" has the noticeable boast—he informs me that such a bill as will strike down this "relic of former days" has the noticeable boast—he informs me that such a bill as will strike down this "relic of former days" has the noticeable boast—he informs me that such a bill as will strike down this "relic of former days" has the noticeable boast—he informs me that such a bill as will strike down this "relic of former days" has the noticeable boast—he informs me that such a bill as will be noticeable boast—he informs me that such a bill as will be noticeable boast—he informs me that such a bill as will be noticeable boast—he informs me that such a bill as will be noticeable boast—he informs me that such a bill as will be noticeable boast—he informs me that such a bill as will be noticeable boast—he informs me that such a bill as will be noticeable boast—he informs me that such a bill as will be noticeable boast—he informs me that such a bill as will be noticeable boast—he informs me that such a bill as will be noticeable boast—he informs me that such a bill as will be noticeable be noticeable bo

row over the graves of tyrants and the crum- land, independent voters, free from the neces- good standing, and duly accredited to the asso- exceedingly pleasant expression, and a com- Wm. f. Hamilton\*... sity of scanty subsistence eked out at the ex- ciation, but their color will cut them off! The Republican party—formed under unfa- to-day have given to Georgia a republican gov- declaration, stultified themselves and falsified opportunity to improve himself in practical vorable influences; when oppression enveloped ernment, and the rich lands now useless and the record of their proceedings by resolving mechanism amounts to eagerness. The Zachariah Chandler. the land; when it was a life penalty to speak unoccupied would have bloomed; school-houses, that "the consideration of race or color has branch of mechanics in which he has so sucfor freedom; when the Government was in the churches, manufactories, and thrift would have had nothing to do with the decision of the cessfully experimented is evidently the one hands of slaveholders -- has burst through the driven out "Kuklux Klans," and the prowling question," and then, in the same breath, they adapted to his taste and capacity, and, inasderkness and met each issue presented by the vagabonds that make Georgia and Tennessee a contradicted themselves by falsely asserting much as he has so thoroughly developed natural assilized opponents of progress. Rising in terror to respectable citizens. What vast that the majority report was unanimously adgrandeur, touched by the magic wand of Li- wealth would be added to the Treasury could opted by the convert on. It may be safely affirm- and color should not be a bar to his persyerance. berty in the hand of this party, the United all classes have the benefits of the industrial ed that no company of men outside of Bedlam States changes her fundamental law and be- interests, so powerfully protected by the mutual ever made such a jumble of absurdity and comes the guaranter of equality; and her once of relation of want and supply. Millions want of pressed victims now represent her in foreign employment, and demand that they shall be no dent man would consider it safe to submit him calling for which his preference is passionately courts, in her Senate Chamber, collect her reve- longer ex a led from it, nor forced into menial self in sickness to the treatment of doctors strong. nue, and distribute her mail. This entire con- occupations, which is the result of "trades' possessed of such confusion of ideas, to say unions" as they now exist. Change this ex- nothing of their bad manners, perverse politics, to the attention of Commissioner Fisher, of the God's instrumentality of the day to purify and clusive color monopoly, and necessities of this and absurd prejudice .- Washington Chron- Patent Office, by Mr. Anthony Bowen, of this elevate the politics and practically apply the vast mass of American citizens will pour gold icle. into our manufactories, giving us a healthy, moral, and educated population in all the States.

National legislation upon this subject seems cussions are ended, and discontent banished. unavoidable, and lands given to the landless How else could citizens practically enjoy their | will dispense with the "Freedmen's Bureau," malienable rights, the declared sentiments of and such charities which mollify, but never cure the fathers, without the ballot? It is the living the evil. Despots never relax their grasp volprinciple of republican governments, the basis untarily, and the controlling influences of land of personal and civil rights. Without this with disloyal combinations in the South, are guaranteed alike to all, the nation becomes a despotic and powerful. Congress must grapple camp, and the dominant citizen but an armed with these enemies of law and order, or each brigand to wrench from the weak the proceeds | year will witness the re-enactment of Georgia of his industry, and grind him down with ur. and Tennessee scenes, whilst the remanding of State to Congressional control will demonstrate nothing else to offer. Who has not heard of

all by the Republican party, permanent peace, prosperity, and security will follow this equitable measure. It is the crowning act, and plants light of progress it finds no living place for its peared so often in the newspapers that his exour flag on the rock of truth and justice. deformities. In vain it summons to its aid istence anywhere else may be deemed mythical; Whenever we have a vote to poll, a voice to buried theories, and the old worn garment cast but he lives as a general type, if not as a conspeak, an arm to strike, and an influence to ex- off by despots. In vain it appeals to the bru- crete individual, and he will serve to point our HAWES' MANUALOF U. S. SURVEYING. ert, they must all be given to support this talized, and ignorant, and vicious. On the galmoral. There are few places in the world lows of negrophobia it is suspended, where it where learned men find remunerative employ. Tells all About the Public Lands. Gratitude, honor, and justice demand this of may sorrow over the ashes of its ally, human ment; but what inhabited country does not us. God demands this of us as evidence of our slavery. Its fallen supporters now turn with welcome and reward the skillful shoemaker or faith in his interposition in our behalf. The that adaptiveness peculiar to Americans, and blacksmith? Literary men and scholars canreligion we profess demands it. The holy cause with cap in hand and bended knees tell us not associate for mutual protection, as do memin which we are enlisted must be delayed in its consummation unless we adhere to that party thought you ought to vote." (!) Oh, how we never sure, except in case of remarkable ability, thank these disinterested friends of a century ! Democrats, we have a memory, a living memory. Your injustice has only quickened it. Memory is said to be one of the lowest facul-

ties of man-beasts also possess it; they rebroken column those who have saved us: sus. member the hand that feeds or the hand that chastises, eagerly following the one and shunthey promise to do, for their courage in con- ning the other. Surely we, so much above the brute, can never forget the hostile acts of the conflict, and for conferring on us all they claim | Democratic party. Can we forget slavery, with for themselves. Wisdom bids preparation for its horrid associations? Disfranchisement, with mortal conflict ere the cannon roars or the its degrading consequences? Forget the riots, trumpet sounds; and we must prepare ere our abuses and slanders cast upon us by this party? enemies have the field. Organizations must They have invited and forced hostility upon us, be effected, and our people fully disciplined for and with them as a party we have no controfuture action. The disloyal element in Georgia, versy; nothing against their views or their Virginia, and Tennessee demonstrate the ab- principles on free trade, tariff, banks or no placed by something better. Our mechanics solute necessity for political organizations banks, but have been compelled to combat their are beginning to study, not merely the manipuamong us to counteract their deep-laid schen.es assumptions of superiority and their theory of lations, but the principles of their business. to grasp power. Through the providence of a white man's government. We are not com-God we constitute the balance of power in the batants, only resistants. They have assailed country, and may, if intelligently organized, our humanity and denied our right to any other stolid workman, who persists in following

them in their war against us. We have been forced to every resort to keep interests involved in the development of a peo- this party from putting us literally to death, ple's government for the impartial benefit of all. for politically they had already buried us with-To the intelligent among us this great fact of out the kindness of killing, forgetting there numbers makes an appeal of more than ordi- was a God and a resurrection, and that at the if a young man does not expect to be obliged contains a carefully prepared Synopsis of the first blast of Grant's mighty proclamation, we, to work with his own hands for a living, (though surrounded with the virtue, morality, Christianity, and intelligence of the day, and combined with a great party pledged to human libthe "Babel" of America from its fibrous base erty, would burst the cerements of their shaland scattered in confusion our enemies, who low tombs, and walk abroad, American citizens, erect and free. Their absurd postulate that The principles of the Government are the ad- the happiness and prosperity of the strong must vance guards of Freedom's army. Such prin- be at the expense and misery of the weak; that ciples require no indorsement, desire no con- one class should dominate to the exclusion of cession. They ever existed and ever will con- another; that freedom's temple must rest on a tinue. Older are they than man, underlying slavery foundation, is by the genius of liberty the foundation of the earth, starting into full exploded, and their party but the debris of opgrowth at Creation's dawn, they occupy no pre- pression. Cruelty in time brings its antidote. carious throne; they are the emanations of the and in God's controlling wisdom it is frequently accompanied by the most beneficial results. robed in spotiess sovereignty, self-vindicating, Thus efficacious has proven Democratic cruelty impartial, eternal. This practical application and assaults on our freedom and manhood. The of these principles compels the return to the dark shadow of their persecution is mingling citizen of his long denied palladium. Its in- and lost in the brightness of this glorious transtelligent use, though it is considered one of the formation. To-day we come to place it in the tomb, I trust to disturb the liberality of the

If there be one man more degraded than anelevated, just, and law-abiding? I think not; other, or lower down in the abyss of despair but degraded and corrupt are many of the and servility, a man unfit for honorable associapoliticians and voters of to-day by reason of tion, it is the black man who lends himself to unintelligent use of this great vindicator of the base purposes of this party. In the name rights. Men sell their votes with their con- of my long-oppressed brothers, I ask God to sciences for pecuniary profit. Good govern- forgive sach a man, whilst I invoke the anathe- to understand best the general methods and rement and equitable laws are little thought of, mas of the disenthralled to drive him forth, a

## The Doctors Disagree.

The Medical Convention, which adjourned sine die on vesterday, earned no honor for itself, and gave no credit to the profession. It respect to the natural sciences which touch their we must educate ourselves to contemn false- has been our fortune to attend conventions hearted politicians. We must bring before the composed of representatives of nearly every minds of our voters the record of candidates profession and trade in this country, and we and review the acts of practised politicians who can safely say that we have never witnessed a their ignorance of facts familiar in practice, more disorderly and undignified assembly. The make themselves ridiculous, and bring science courtesy toward one another which is due into contempt, or, worse yet, mislead those to drive them from the country. No man can from one professional gentleman to another seemed to have no place in their code of manin impartial suffrage; it is no longer an issue, pers or "ethics." It is very likely that the truly scientific experts from the ranks of meand the great struggle for it, like the war, is members of the Association pass for gentlemen at home, but many of them seem to have laid to study science, we call upon the former to

The cause of this curious state of things was equals whom they vulgarly stigmatize as "niggers." Most zealously and persistently did they apply themselves to their self-allotted they live, and where they have indubitably a right to go, but are denied admission in obecould not be accomplished by argument and For men who will remove this exclusion our reason, they had recourse to uproar and dismodel our trades unions, now discriminating in suspected of being desirous of speaking against favor of white men, and driving us from lucra- the tyranny which excluded from the associa-These are the great obstacles obstructing our cians his voice was drowned by a storm of nearly a million, must secure the election of cally related to have assumed the form of a seemed ambitious of conveying the impression

that they were his lineal discendants. I am not only here to sing preans of praise, The majority of the "Committee on Ethics" or gather in select phrase laudations of the made a labored attempt to bolster up their master-work of our friends, but must urge at- weak and puerile report, but the sum and subtention to what I have styled the mission of the stance of their design was nothing more nor Republican party, which is to purify the senti- less than color. These professors of anatomy ment and politics of the people. All the con-cemitants of slavery, which stand up like giants mucosum of a certain race is pervaded by a to exclude our progress in the civil relation of life, must be hewn down. The hotels and publie institutions in our cities and towns must be They lift up their hands in horror and indigna-

thirst, sickness, or the weariness of travel make may, however, some day find themselves in cirpipe has the figure of a man's face, the steam no appeal to the professors of freedom and cles where such brainless demonstrations will escaping from the mouth. The fire box is mad-

Had Congress given to the loyal men South | should exclude persons from the association. | tion. land as well as law, instead of law without They may be regularly educated physicians in

pense of their votes and their loyalty, would The doctors, immediately after this distinct

### Learn a Trade.

The advantages of learning a trade are both material and moral. The material profit lies in the fact that experts in the cardinal departments of skilled manual labor are, on the whole, in greater and more continuous demand, at better and more uniform wages, than any other class of laborers. Men of book learning, or mere elegant accomplishments, are frequently stranded helpless on the shores of society. Their wares are not wanted, and they have the traditional master of seventeen dead lan-

of comfortable lives. But we do not mean to deery literature and learning; only to urge upon all, even the devotees of these pursuits, men or women, the great advantage of mastering a trade. To call one's self a painter, or mason, or carpenter, with blank forms, fees, &c., however, is not to master the trade; nor does joining a trade union make a good workman. lic lands are. The old-fashioned system of the guilds has prentice system, is fast following. These inin a transitional state, where it seems as if the YEARS.] ancient manual skill and faithfulness were dying out. But we believe these are to be rescience even of common handiworks. The part in the Government than to bear its bur- blindly the example of his predecessor, finds dens, obey its laws, and pay its taxes to support himself surpassed by some reading, thinking involved in his work, and devised new and

better methods for their application. moral advantages of mastering a trade. Even no man, in this country, can say with certainty that he will always remain above this necessity, even if he proposes to acquire knowledge for its own sake of personal improvement merely, he will find it far better to begin with a thorough knowledge of some trade. His subsequent reading and observation will be more systematic and more fruitful. Chemists frequently find that certain substances in solution will not crystalize until some point or nucleus is introduced around which the particles may arrange themselves. There are many men whose heads are full of knowledge in solution -diluted, chaotic, and useless. They do not

on a shelf. The best gate by which to enter the field of science itself is that of a manual trade. The young craftsman will be led by pleasant paths promptly. to the study of the forces of nature which he is called upon to employ; and a knowledge of physics and chemistry may be gained. In the present state of intellectual progress it is impossible for a man to know everything that the race knows; but it has been discovered that he who knows one science thoroughly will be able sults of all. This is equally true of trades. The manual dexterity acquired in one business is by no means confined to that use; and there is an analogous mental dexterity acquired in

the same way, and applicable, when once acquired, to every department of life. Mechanics are often accused of ignorance in calling on every side. That reproach is rapidly being removed. But there is equal reason to condemn so-called scientific men, who, by who trust in their supposed superior knowledge. The cure for this evil will be the production of chanics. While we urge the latter, therefore, Practice developments of the theories of a aside this character when they came to Wash- learn by practice the applications of science. Learning and labor are necessary to each other; they should not be divorced. Of what advantage was the knowledge of gunpowder to the Chinese? They simply employed it for fireworks on fete days; their ignorance of physics

prevented any further application. Arkwright labored for years upon his loom without being able to complete it; unimportant trifles had become insurmountable difficul ties, until he was driven to the verge of despair; but as soon as his partner, Strutt, brought to select from, at POPULAR PRICES. a knowledge of mechanics to bear, the machine was rapidly completed. Watt could never have constructed his steam-engine if he had not previously learned from Black the whole theory of the subject.

The application of knowledge to skill, of science to practice, is to be accomplished more completely and gloriously in America than anywhere else in the world. The genius of our institutions and the enterprise of our people point in this direction. Young men who mean not to fall behind the time in which they live should take note of this significant tendency, and shape their plans of life in wise accordance with its teachings.

### Extraordinary Mechanical Genius of a Colored Boy.

We find this in the Washington Chronicle: Jeremiah Baltimore, a colored boy sixteen years old, has deposited in the Patent Office a open for the entertainment of all, regardless of their complexion; and the anomaly of men claiming to be loyal and republican, yet refusing to entertain a gentleman by reason of his color, exist no longer. The workshops, school-houses, and even churches, must be subjected to the refining influence of a purified Christian sentiment, and we be relieved of anticipations of the sentiment, and we be relieved of anticipations of the sentiment. These gentlemen, of refined and tender sen-sibilities, had no occasion to use arguments to For the stop-cock he has substituted another Now the piercing cold of winter, the fatiquing sustain themselves in the association, since lamp regulator. He has a cork safety-valve,

heat of summer, make no appeal; hunger, howls and hisses subserved them better. They and a valve weight made of lead. The exhaust

until the sentiment of the nation is as pure as sustain themselves. In anticipation of such a He has never had an hour's instruction in George E. Spencer. its politics. Color discriminations exist no contingency, we suggest that they store their mechanism. He was born in Washington, and Among the many able addresses called forth longer in politics. Let them die in the senti- memories with the long and learned speeches has lived several years in one family as a ser- Benjamin F. Rice. in the general joy over the adoption of the fiflegislation is needed to remove the obnoxious form of skull" and abnormal length of heel, school, and has employed such leisure moments teenth constitutional amendment, the speech of word "white" from our naturalization laws; These arguments, being now obsolete in poli- as he could gain from his regular employments

producing it entire in our columns. We are already been introduced. The plan of recon- delegates is shown to be futile by the way in tory as follows: Two old files, one rusty rasp. sure our readers will find their profit in perus. struction in the South could be much more which the convention received a resolution a pair of broken shears, a pair of ditto scissors. Homer V. M. Miller ing and seriously pondering the following ex- effective by giving land to the loyal men, who, offered by Dr. Sullivan—"that no distinction a soldering iron, a hand vice, a piece of iron used through the unrepentant element there, are of race or color shall exclude persons claiming a an anvil, one hammer, and an old saw. For Richard Vates. virtually stripped of self-support. The freed- admission to this association, who are duly ac- melting his metal he used and ordinary flower- Lyman Trumbull We must meet these duties which spring from | man should have, as remuneration for the unceredited thereto." While the Doctor was read- pot. He commenced his engine last December. the remodelling of the nation and its institu- paid toil of years, the lands once cursed with ing the resolution he was met with a shower and has just finished it. It is by no means a Daniel D. Pratt. the second those resolved to prove equal slavery. He should have a home to live in of hisses, which compelled him to stop. At rude piece of workmanship, but it is neatly hour. Our enfranchisement is an ac- peaceably, independent of heartless speculators last the appeal of Dr. Yandell, of Louisville, finished and perfect in all its parts. Its con- James Harlan... complished fact. We constitute a part of the and unscrupulous demagogues. Then, with the who seemed to have more of the instinct of the struction was necessarily a tedious process, re-The iffeenth amendment of the Constitution | ballot and bullet, equal laws and landed home, prevailed with the maddened crowd, and inthe United States is the proclaimed will of can idea of independence. Then to his oppres- duced them to give Dr. Sullivan five minutes aging circumstances, the production of such a the people—the stone set upon the sepulchre is lavery by the Spirit of Liberty. To argue the legality of this great act, so equitable, is a country are identical, and I will support them to find pendence. Then to his oppression of ignorance. To question, its bene-

> Young Baltimore is a bright mulatto, has an George Vickers \*.... mendably modest bearing. He exhibits no elation at his success, but his anxiety for an Charles Sumper..... His great anxiety is to get employment in the Navy Yard, where he can get the benefit of the

The subject of this notice was first brought city, whose assiduity in helping to elevate his race never tires, but works with a faith that believes that God ruleth.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DIS-TRICT OF COLUMBIA. The 27th day of April, 1870.

STEPHEN H. POTTER) No. 1948, Equity Docket 10. MATILDA J. POTTER. On motion of the plaintiff, by Mr. G. R. Edwards, his attorney, it is ordered that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule day occurring forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. BY THE COURT.

True copy. Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk. All About the Public Lands.

It tells how the Government lands are sur-

It tells how to enter, locate, purchase or settle upon lands, under the Pre-emption or Homestead Laws, Military Bounty Act, or with Agricultural College or Revolutionary Land Scrip. It tells how public grants of Land to States and Corporations, for railroads, canals, schools, universities and other purposes, are adjusted. It tells how to take up government land under the Homestead Act, and gives full instructions, It tells in what States and Territories the pub-

ANY PERSON POSSESSING THE REQUISITE QUALIpassed away, and its modern successor, the ap- FICATIONS, WITHOUT REGARD TO "RACE OR COLOR," MAY TAKE UP AND SETTLE UPON 80 or 160 stitutions at least thoroughly taught the rou- ACRES OF ANY UNOCCUPIED PUBLIC LAND BY PAYtine of mechanical practice; and we are now ING \$5 to \$10 DOWN, AND \$10 to \$20 IN FIVE

It tells what are the rights of Foreigners in regard to the acquisition of the public lands. It tells about Mineral Lands and Mining Claims. This Manual contains 230 octavo pages, printed on elegant tinted paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth. It is a comprehensive, complete HAND-Book of the Public Land System of the United States.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, May 25, 1868. The undersigned have carefully examined the fellow-craftsman, who has seized the principles | Surveying Manual prepared by J. H. Hawes, and find it a most invaluable work. In addition to complete and authentic instruc-

This leads us to consider the intellectual and tions on all questions relating to the United States system of rectangular surveys, the work Land Laws, and instructions for acquiring titles under them. It is almost indispensable to every Surveyor and Lawyer in the land States, and should find a place in all the school libraries and higher institutions of learning in the country.

S. C. POMEROY. Chairman of Senate Com. on Public Lands. GEO. W. JULIAN, Chairman of House Com. on Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1868. I have examined the Surveying Manual prepared by J. H. Hawes, Esq., and he has consulted with me frequently in regard to its subject-matter while it was in preparation, and I take pleasure in certifying that it is a work of possess, in the practical acquaintance with one much value to surveyors in the public land States application of science to human life, a nucleus and Territories, and to all lawyers, land-brokers, crystalization, and they remain mere bottles or other persons dealing in or locating public

> Parties remitting the price of the book to Mr. Hawes may rely upon receiving their copies J. M. EDMUNDS.

Late Com. of the General Land Office. The SURVEYING MANUAL, carefully wrapped, will be promptly sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of THREE DOLLARS. Money should be sent in P. O. money orders, registered letters, or drafts.

J. H. HAWES, Washington, D. C.

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MONDAY NIGHT of each month, in the Columbia Law Buildings,

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may be necessary to state that but-ONE PRICE is asked, and GEORGE C. HENNING, No. 410 Seventh street, N. W. FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THE SENATE. Term exp's. Tegan exp's. Mississippie ... 1871 Adelbert Ames ..... .... 1873 Hiram R. Revels.... Willard Warner .... Arkansus. .. 1871 Charles D. Drake.... Alex Me onaid... Engene Casterly Connecticut. ... 1878 James W. Nye....... ... 1875 William M. Stewart... New Hampshire. New Jersey. .1873 Alexander G. Cattell. 1873 Reuben E. Fenton Illinois .. 1871 Geo. H. Williams... ... 1873 Henry W. Corbett ... Pennsylvania.

Kentucky.
Thomas C. McCreery\*. ...1871 Henry B. Anthony..... ...1873 William Sprague. South Carolina ...1871 Thos. J. Robertson.... Louisiana. Wm. Pitt Kellogg... ...1873 Fred'k A. Sawyer...... ...1870 Joseph S. Fowler..... ...1875 Wm. G. Brownlow.... Hannibal Hamlin Justin S. M orrill ... Massachusetts .. 1871 Geo. F. Edmunds... Waitman T. Willey.

Republicans, 19; \*Democrats, 11. Vacancies, 4. A full Senate would contain 74 members.

The Senators elect from Georgia and Virginia have not been

...1871 Arthur I. Boreman... 1875 Wisconsin.

Minnesota.

Alexander Ramsey ...... 1875

Daniel S. Nortous ...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Alabama. 1-Alfred E. Buck. I-Jacob H Ela 2—Charles W. Ruckley. 3—Robert S. Heffin. 2—Aaron F. Stevens. 3—Jacob Benton. 4-Charles Hayes New Jersey. Cox.\* 6——Sherman.\*
[The Alabama members] 3-John T. Bird were elected in August, and consequently have not been admitted.] 5-Orestes Cleveland New Fork. Arkansas. 1-Logan H. Root. 2-Anthony A. C. Regers. 2—John G. Shumaker. 3—Henry W. Slocum.\* 4—John Fox.\* 5—John Morrissey.\* 3-Thomas Boles. California.
1—Samuel B. Axtel.\* 6-Samuel S. Cox. 2-Aaron A. Sargent. 3-James A. Johnson. -Harvey C. Calkin. 8—James Brooks.\* 9—Fernando Wood.\*

Connecticut.
1—Julius Strong.
2—Stephen W. Kellogg.
3—H. H. Starkweather. 10-Clarkson N. Potter 11—George W. Greene. 12—John H. Ketcham. 13—John A. Griswold.\*
14—Stephen L. Mayhem.\*
15—Adolphus H. Tanner.
16—Orange Ferriss. 4-William H. Barnum. Benjamin T. Biggs.\* Florida, Charles M. Hamilton. 17-William A. Wheeler 18—Stephen Sanford. 19—Charles Knapp. 20—Addison H. Latin. [Seven Districts. No election yet held for Members of the XLIst Congress. The Members of the last Congress 22—Addison H. Laun. 21—Alex, H. Balley 22—John C. Churchill. 23—Dennis McCarthy. 24—George W. Cowley Georgia, [Seven Districts. No elecwere these:]
1—J. W. Ctift,
2—Nelson Tift \* 24—George W. Cowles. 25—Willfam H. Kelsey

3-William P. Edwards. 4-Samuel E. Gove, 26—Giles W. Hotohkiss 27—Hamilton Ward. -Charles H. Prince. 28-Noah Davis, jr. 6-[Vacancy.] 7-P. M. B. Young.\* 30-David S. Bennett 31-Porter Sheldon. At Large-John A Lo North Carolin 1-Norman B. Judd. 2-John F. Farnsworth. -Clinton L. Cobb. 2-David Heaton. 3—H. C. Burchard. 4—John B. Hawley. 3-Oliver H. Dockery 4—(Resigned.) 5—Israel G. Lash. Francis E. Shober 7-Plato Durham.\*

2-Job E. Stevenson.

4-William Lawrence.

8—John Beatty. 9—Edw. F. Dickinson.

5-Eliakim H. Moore

Oregon. 1-Joseph S. Smith.\*

1—Samuel J. Randall. 2—Charles O'Neill.

3—John Moffet.\* 4—William D. Kelley

5—John R. Reading.\* 6—John D. Stiles.\* 7—Wash. Townsend.

8—J. Lawrence Getz.\* 9—Oliver J. Dickey.

10—Henry L. Cake. 11—Daniel M. Van Auken.\*

12—George W. Woodward. 13—Ulysses Mercur.

Rhode Island.

8-William J. Smith.

-Chas. W. Willard.

3—Charles H. Porter.
4—George W. Booker.
5—Robert Ridgway.
6—William Milnes, jr.

7—Lewis McKenzie. 8—J. K. Gibson.

At Large-Joseph Segar

3-Worthington C. Smith.

2-Luke P. Poland.

5—Ebon C. Ingersolt. 6—Burton C. Cook. 7—Jesse A. Moore. 8—Shelby M. Cullom 9.-Thornton W. McNeely." 1-Peter W. Strader. 10-Albert G. Barr.\* 3-Robert C. Schenck 11-Samuel S. Marshall. 5-William Mungen.\* 6-John A. Smith. 7-James J. Winans. 13-John M. Crebs.\* Indiana. i-Wm. E. Niblack. 2-Michael C. Kerr.\* 3-Wm. S. Holman.\* 10—Truman H. Hong.' 4—Geo. W. Julian. 5—John Coburn.

12-Phil, Van Trump.\* 18-George W. Morgan. 14-Martin Welker. 6-Daniel W. Voorhees. -Godlove S. Orth. 8-Jas. N. Tyner. 9-John P. C. Shanks. 16-John A. Bingham 17-Jacob A. Ambler. 10—Wm. Williams. 11-Jasper Packard. 18—William H. Upson 19—James A. Garneld -George W. McCrary 2-William Smyth. 3-Wm. B. Allison. 4-Wm. Loughridge 5—Francis Pomeroy. 6—Frank W. Palmer

Kansas. 1—Sidney Clarke. Kentucky 1-Lawrence S. Trimble. 2-Wm. M. Sweeney. \* 3—(Resigned.) 4—J. Proctor Knott.\* 6-Thomas L. Jones. -James B. Beck.\* 3—George M. Adams. -John M. Rice. -Louis St. Martin.

5-Richard J. Haldeman 16—John Cessna. 17—Daniel J. Morrell. 18—Wm. H. Armstrong. 19—Glenni W. Scofield. 2-Lewis A. Sheldon. 3—Adotphe Bailey.\* 4—Michael Ryan.\* 5-George W. McCranie. 20-Calvin W. Gilfillan 21-[Contested. 1-John Lynch. 2-Samuel P. Morrill. 22-James S. Negley. 23—Darwin Phelps. 24—Joseph B. Donley 3-James G. Blaine. 4-John A. Peters. 1—Thomas A. Jenckes. 2—Nathan F. Dixon. 5-Eugene Hale. Maryland, 1-Samuel Hambleton.

South Carolina. 2-Stevenson Archer.\* 3-Thomas Swann.\* 1—(Resigned.) 2—C. C. Bowen. 3-Solomon D. Hoge 4-W. D. Simpson. 4-Patrick Hamill. -- Frederick Stone. Massachusetts At Large-John B. Rogers. -James Buffington. 2-Oakes Ames. -Roderick R. Butle 3-Ginery Twitchell. -Horace Maynard 4-Samuel Hooper. 3-William B. Stokes 5—Benjamin F. Butler. 6—Nathaniel P. Banks -William F. Prosser 6—Samuel M. Arnell. 7—Isaac R. Hawkins.

7—George M. Brooks. 8—George F. Hoar. 9—Wm. B. Washburn. 10-Henry L. Dawes. Michigan. 1—Fernando C. Beaman 2-Wm. L. Stoughton. -Austin Blair 4-Thomas W. Ferry. 5-Omer D. Conger. 6-Randolph Strickland 1-Merton S Wilkinson Virginia. 1—Richard S. Ayer. 2—James H. Platt.

Mississippi.
1—George E. Harris,
2—J. L. Morphis,
8—J. C. W. McKee, 4--L. W. Perce. 1—Erastus Wells.\* 2—Gustavus A. Finkelburg. -James R. McCormick. 4—Sempronius H. Boyd. 5—Samuel S. Burdett -Robert T. Van Horn 7—Joel F. Asper. 8—John F. Benjamir 9-David P. Dyer.

West Virginia. -James C. McGrew 3-John S. Witcher. 1—Halbert E. Paine. 2—Benj. F. Hopkins. 1-Thomas Fitch.

3-Amaga Cobb 4-Chas. A. Eldridge. 5-Philetus Sawyer 6-Cad. C. Washburn. Republicans, including Radicals and Conservatives, 157; \* Democrats, 71. One seat, Covode's, in Pennsylvania is contested. Members not sworn in from Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas, make, with the contested seat, I vacancies. A full House would have 245 members.

# NATIONAL INSURANCE OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. O.

Approved July 25, 1888.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.

CASH GAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS: U. H. CLARK. E. A. ROLLINS, HENBY D. COOKS, W. E. CHANDLES, JAY COOKE, F. RATCHFORD STAKE, W. G. MOORHEAD, GEORGE F. TYLER, J. HINCKLEY CLARK,

JOHN D. DEFRESS, RDWARD DODGE, H. C. PARNESTOOK. OFFICERS: C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNEB, Washington, Assistant Secretary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

OPPOSITE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JAY COOKE & CO., General Agents,

ceedings of the Convention.

ISAAC MYERS, President. FIFTEENTH STREET.

# CONSTITUTION

NATIONAL LABOR UNION. ARTICLE L.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the National Labor Union, and its jurisdiction shall be confined to the United States. ARTICLE II. Sec. 1. The National Labor Union shall be composed of such organizations as may now or hereafter exist, having for their object the amelioration and advancement of the condition of those who labor for a living.

SEC. 2. Each organization shall be entitled to one represent tative, and each State Labor Union to three for the State at large in the National Labor Union, provided that representative derive their election direct from the organization there. ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. The officers of the National Labor Union shall be elected annually on the third day of the session, and shall hold their office until their successors are duly elected. They shall consist of a President, Vice President, Recording and Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee Sec 2. The above-named officers shall constitute a Bureau

of Labor SEC. 3. There shall be one Vice President for each State Territory, and the District of Columbia, to be chosen by the State Labor Unions where they exist. Where there are no State Labor Unions, by the State Labor Conventions at their Sure Cure for Debility. next meeting preceding the annual meeting of the Nations Labor Union. If neither elect a Vice President, then the National Labor Union shall have power to appoint at their regular annual meeting.
Sec 4. The Bureau of Labor shalf be located in the city of Washington, D. C. APTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the National Labor Union and the "Bureau of Labor," and preserve order and enforce the laws. He shall sign all orders for money draws on the Treasure in the Treasure i for money drawn on the Treasurer by the Secretary, and be the custodian of the seal, which shall be affixed to all documents emanating from his office, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Bureau of Labor, and the interest of the various organizations in the coveral ventive of States demand. Src. 2. The Vice President shall, in the absence or disabilities of the President, perform the duties of his office ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE VI.

SEC. 1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys, pay all bills and orders that may be drawn on him, and properly attested. He shall keep a debit and credit account, and report at each meeting of the Bureau of Labor. He may be

ARTICLE VII. SEC. 1. The Bureau of Labor shall meet at least once in each month, at such time and places as the interest of the Union may require. They shall fill all vacancies in said Bureau. They shall have power to grant charters to the various organizations in the different States. In connection with the President they shall advise and superintend the organization of Labor Unions, land, loan, building, and cooperative associations generally, in the different States. They shall inquire into and inform the various organizations as to when, where, and how money can be obtained, in what SEC. 1. The Bureau of Labor shall meet at least once in as to when, where, and how money can be obtained, in what sums, and at what rate of interest, and what security will be required. They shall give especial attention to protecting the rights of the workingmen of the various organizations chartered by the National Labor Unions in bringing to justice those who may rob them of their wages, the bringing about such legislation in the several States as may be necessary for the interest and advancement of the condition of the laboring classes.

Sec. 2. They shall recorded to the condition of the laboring classes.

of the laboring classes.

SEC. 2. They shall regulate the salary of the President,
Secretary, and such other officers as may be necessary to accomplish the objects of the National Labor Union.

SEC. 3. They shall report annually to the National Labor
Union the condition of the various organizations, also the
general condition of colored labor in the United States, with such recommendations as they may think necessary.

SEC. 4. They shall, in connection with the President, act as agents for the securing of employment, to labor of all kinds, and its transfer from one State to another. SEC. 5. All communications in relation to business per-taining to the Labor Union or Bureau of Labor, must be marked on the envelope "official," and addressed to the President, Post Office Box 191, Washington, D. C. ARTICLE VIII.

Sec. 1. Seven members, in any organization, shall be suffi-cient to apply for a charter, which shall be granted on the payment of five dollars. Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of each organization to al statement of the condition of said organization, with such other information as may be to the interest of with such other information as may be to the interest of workingmen, and forward it to the Bureau at least one month before the meeting of the National Labor Union, that the reports may be printed for the use and benefit of the National Labor Union at its annual meetings.

SEC. 1. Each local organization or representative shall pay a tax of ten cents annually per member. The tax of an or-ganization shall be paid on the presentation of the creden-tials of the delegate; and no delegate shall be allowed to take part in the deliberations of the Union until the tax is ARTICLE X.

ARTICLE IX.

Sec. 1. The meeting of the National Labor Union shall be held on the second Monday of December in each year; and shall commence its session at 12 M. Sec. 2. Special meetings of the National Labor Unions may be called by the President, upon the request of the Bureau of

ARTICLE XI.—ORDER OF BUSINESS. Report of Committee on Credentials.
 Roll of members. . Reading of minutes. Report of Bureau of Labor. Report of standing and special committeef. Report of local organizations. Unfinished business

8. New business.

9. Adjournment.

ARTICLE XII. SEC. 1. This Constitution shall only be altered or amended at the regular annual meetings of the National Labor Union by a two-third vote of all members present.

Bitters, hence it is free from all the object incident to the use of a liquor preparation to the use of all members present.

HOOFLAND'S

Prospectus of the National Labor Union and Bureau of Labor of the United States of America.

Fellow Citizens and Workingmen of the United States:

The question of the hour is, How can the workingman best improve his condition? This question is not only being agitated in the United States, but throughout the civilized world. The universal law of our existence is: "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat thy bread." We desire to impress you with this fact, that it is a Divine law, that we must labor, and that the comforts of life can only be attained by It should be the aim of every man to become a capitalist;

that is, every man should try and receive an exchange for his labor, which, by proper economy and investment, will, in the future, place him in the position of those on whom he is now dependent for a living. At least it should be your aspiration to become the owner of your own homestead and place that homestead beyond the reach of want and poverty. As workingmen we can only possess these blessings by being industrious with our brains and hands, temperate in our habits, and economical with our means.

It is the duty of our National Labor Union, and more particularly the Bureau of Labor created by your delegates assembled from nearly every State in the Union, to advise with you upon the best and most speedy means to better your

we look with painful emotions upon the present condition of colored labor in the several States. Disorganized, poorly paid, assaulted, and, in many cases, totally indifferent to its own welfare. After a careful survey and consideration of this vital question, in which we have consulted the wisdom want of nervous action in the system. and experience of the most profound economists and labor eformers of our times—
We advise you, 1st, to immediately organize, because labor

can only protect itself when organized; that is, by being organized thoroughly, you have the command of capital. You receive better pay for your labor. You learn where and how to invest your labor to better advantage. You learn the value of the capital invested with your labor-how to respect that capital, and make that capital respect your labor. You learn how and where to create employment, to give yourhow to provide for them. how to provide for them.

In a word, without organization, you stand in danger of being exterminated. You cannot expect to be profitably employed, and the trades will soon die out in the race. With organization you will find employment, you will force opposite combinations to recognize your claims to work without restriction because of our color, and open the way for your children to learn trades and move forward in the release of the property of the propert enjoyment of all the rights of American citizenship. How shall you organize? We answer call a general meeting of the workingmen in every city and town, and after discussing the importance of organization, appoint a committee of one from each branch of trade or labor represented, to prepare a plan for erganization. When they have reported a plan, then appoint your committee on constitution and permanent organization. When they report, proceed immediately to form yourselves into an association, and a convention of the conve form yourselves into an association, send a copy of your constitution and list of officers to the Bureau of Labor, and get your charter. We would advise, where there is a sufficient number of any particular branch, that they organize separate associations. As each man desires to follow that business for which he has been educated. As a constitution for the government of a carpenters' association will not suitfor the government of a laborers' association, it is im-

of any one brauch organized, can accomplish more in the interest of that particular branch, than being associated with five hundred men of several branches. Mixed organi zations have always proven disasterous to the labor reform movement, except in delegated bodies. The above organizations referred to, are simple organizations for the protection of labor and wages. We would call your attention to, and advise, 2nd that you form yourselves into co-operative Trades Unions. While these are the most beneficial associations of modern times, they require much judgment, and intellectual ability to make them a success. They seem to be a necessity at this time in order to furnish employment to colored men in many States in the Union. We could not furnish a general plan or organization. Each particular association must be ed by special rules. We can only advise you how to ed by special rules. We can only advise you how to organ-ize, when you inform the Bureau what you propose to organ-ize. We can but say the general principle is, for each man to take a given amount of stock, and pay that in weekly or monthly installments until they have enough to commence business with, so that, by a conflination of their money and labor, they will form a capital and business that will give them an independent living. In organizations of this kind no restrictions should be placed upon parties investing, be-cause of their other relations. Let any man who will, take

portant that you organize each tranch separately. Five men

Associations. These can easily be established in connection with your "Trades and Labor Unions," and will have a tion with your "Trades and Labor Unions," and will have a tendency to strengthen and perpetuate them. Experience has proved that all men can, by the agency of a well regulated building association, buy a house for what he would pay rent for one. We shall be pleased to advise you upon the most improved plans of organization.

4. In order to effect a more thorough organization of the colored workingmen of the United States, and advise and

colored workingmen of the United States, and advise and enlighten them upon all questions affecting their interest, and battle with the prejudices manifested because of our peculiar position, the National Labor Convention has adopted the New Ena, a weekly journal published in the city of Washington, as the organ of the Colored Workingmen of the United States. It shall be our object to keep you informed as to the condition of the trades in each State, rates of wages, demand for labor, value of real estate, forms of oversity. demand for labor, value of real estate, forms of organiza-tion, and to most all questions, national and local, affecting the interest of the workingmen.

The necessity for such a paper is admitted by all who are The necessity for such a paper is admitted by all was are the least acquainted with our present disorganized condition, and as it is barely possible to disconnect our labor and social interest from our political, we shall at all times, when the necessity demands, take a decided stand in advising you upon all questions that will be to your interest as a race, and to the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit. Principal office and manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 Arch Dhiladelphia, Pa.

and through all the States to assist you in organizing all the departments of labor, we hope that every man will make himself an agent to take the paper, and see that his neighbor has one also, until it may be found in every house in the

Country.

Our course is onward! Let every man put his shoulder to the wheel, and victory and success will perch upon our banners. All communications must be marked "official," and addressed to the President, Box 191, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—Your attention is particularly invited to the Constitution of the National Labor Union, published in the proceedings of the Convention.

George T Downing, Vice President.
Lewis H. Douglass, Secretary.
Charles H. Peters, Assistant Secretary
Colin Crusos, Treasurer. COLIN CRUSOR, Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Uon. C. H. Hamilton, George Myers,
G. M. Mabson, George Myers,
F. G. Barbadoes.

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS NATURE'S GIFTS

SCIENTIFICALLY DEVELOPED.

As mankind, from indiscretion or other causes has been doomed to suffer from disease, so also has a remedy for disease been provided. Our hills and valleys abound with roots and herbs which, if scientifically prepared and compounded,

HOOFLAND'S

stood the test of age.

GERMAN BITTERS.

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint, Sure Cure for Dyspepsia, Sure Cure for Jaundice.

Sure Cure for Marasmus.

And all affections arising from weakness or want

IMPURE BLOOD

FEVER AND AGUE. It is an impossibility for any one to have Fever

and Ague, if they will use a few bottles of this \$100 Will be given for any case of this disease that occurs to any one that uses the Bitters or Tonic

Those who have the Fever and Ague will find, after the chills have stopped, that by using a few bottles of the Bitterrs or Tonic, that the disease will not return.

These remedies will rebuild their constiturequired to give such bonds with such security as the Bureau tions faster than any other known remedy. The remedies were placed before the public thirty years ago, with all the prejudice of so-

### H

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sink ing or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture. Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspira tion, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sud-

den Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of spirits, all indicate disease of the liver or digestive organs, combined with impure blood.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of fluid extracts. The roots, herbs and barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany; all the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of this Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is free from all the objections

GER.MAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, &c.

TESTIMONY Like the following was never before offered in behalf of any medicinal preparation: HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Penasylvania, writes: PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867. I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good onic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs.

and of great benefit in cases of debility and Yours, truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1866. I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a selves work when you are debarred by opposite combinations. You learn the wants of your fellow workmen and tion or dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Your's with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON HON. GEO. SHARSWOOD. Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience th t Hoofland's

Getman Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEORGE SHARSWOOD. HON. WM. F. ROGERS,

Mayor of the city of Buffalo, New York. MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1866. I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and

Tonic ' in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system, Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial ef-WM. F. ROGERS.

HON. JAMES M. WOOD.

Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pennsylvania-

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoof land's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with dyspepsia. I had the dyspepsia so

badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able an interest with you.

3. We should advise you to organize Building and Land to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

> JOHN EUTERMARKS, ESQ. Law partner of Judge Maynard, Williamsport, Pa. This is to certify that I have used "Hoofland's

> German Bitters" for dyspepsia, and found it an invaluable remedy. CAUTION

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO. PRICES. Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle, · \$1 00 Hoofland's German Bitters, half dozen, · 5 00

Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, \$1.50 per bottle, or a half dozen Do not forget to examine well the article

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you buy, in order to get the genuine.